THE SCOUT CALL

OUR PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF BOOKS
1 - MAY 1950
MADRAS
354
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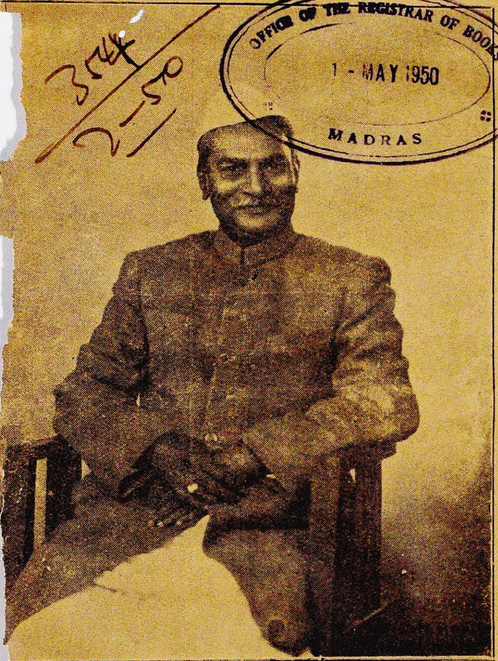


by courtesy Govt. of India

Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, popularly known as Rajen Babu, - the keeper of Gandhi's Conscience- hails from Behar. By 1911 he became a full-fledged lawyer. He gave up his lucrative practice to join Gandhi's first Civil disobedience movement in 1919-20 & had its first spells in prison. When the earth. quake shook Behar like a jelly, Babu wandered without sleep & food over the devasted area and brought relief and succour to thousands of sufferers.

He is simple and is nearer the peasant in character and temperament. There is in him an iron independence that laughter cannot curb or derision deter. His is heroism without heroics; greatness without glory. We wish him long life & prosperity.

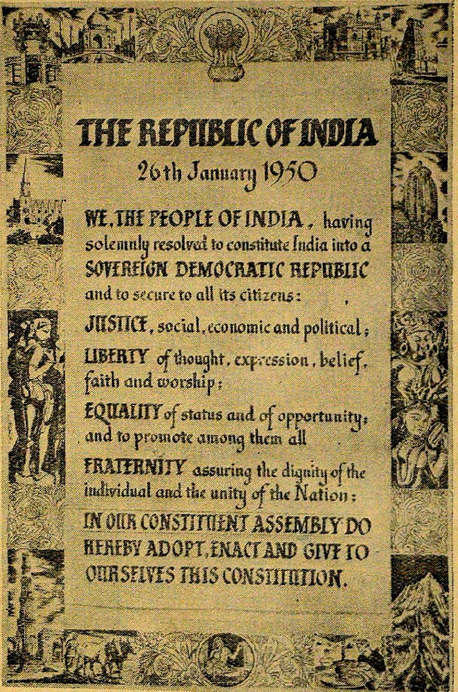
QUARTERLY — APRIL '50 **Annas. 4**

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF BOOKS
1 - MAY 1950
MADRAS

)ur Constitution - A Word to the Future Citizen

BY RUKI

5th January, 1950 witnessed the birth a New Republic in our Country. The titution, proclaimed India as a Sovereign ocratic Republic. In the preamble itself as been set out t the sovereign hority emana- from the people f India and that Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to every one as the very objectives of the stitution. What s it all mean to the future Citizen? I am sure ou have cared to now how the mainery of our untry works, if t, learn it soon, that you can derstand more lly the part you n play in its anagement when our turn comes. hope you have lso realised that hen you come of ge of twenty one you have, as a itizen, the privi- ege of voting for he member to present your dis- ct in the parliament.



THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

26th January 1950

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation:

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Photo by courtesy Govt. of India

Do you know as to where does your izenship begin in the Republic? It begins st in your own Home. Therefore your primary job is to see that you support yourself, your family and those dependent on you so that you don't become a liability to the Nation. Having secured this, you the independent man, however your circumstances may be, treasure your self-respect and self-reliance, which are so essential for a sound civic life, with a good spirit. Remember that the spirit of the Nation is the expression of the cumulative characters of its citizens. Hence preserve it guardedly. Never say, 'What am I amongst the thirty crores'? Remember that you the men of character are the medium of highest influence to all those who are lacking.

Added to this, maintain your self physically & mentally fit. If you are a physical wreck you are more a burden than of help to the community.

Besides this, in modern life, full of thorny problems, to sucessfully paddle your canoe through many a rock, you have to keep your

head clear and develop the habit of clear thinking without being rushed by the latest Newspaper stunt or hearsay or by self advertising quacks. Careful thought & consideration must be bestowed before you act and much more in the matter of franchise. This sacred trust must be exercised with discrimination and thoughtfulness. If misused, you have no right to grumble when things go wrong.

In the first instance itself it is imperatively necessary to know what is implied by the terms 'Rights & Duties' (i. e.) what is due to you by the Government and what is due by you to the Government. Fully study the Fundamental Rights, enumerated in t' constitution which fall under the followi categories ; Right to equality ; Right freedom ; Right against exploitation ; Rig to freedom of religion ; Cultural and edu tional rights ; Right to property ; Right constitutional remedies ; and then act.

Do your duty as a law abiding citiz without fear or favour, like a good Samarita rendering selfless service to the sufferi humanity in an organised way, so that,

"Each man find his own in all men's good,

And all men work in noble brotherhood".

"THE SCOUT CALL" ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
Annas Twelve (India); One Shilling (U. K.); Twenty Five Cents (U. S. A.).
Remittance to 20, Kondaliyer St., Madras, 1. India.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO 4-H CLUBS

World peace is the main goal and the most cherished hope of this Nation. Peace is something as intangible as the minds and souls of men and women. When you mold and develop your minds and souls for good citizenship and useful living, as you are doing in 4-H club work, you are makers of the peace.

President Harry S. Truman

As one who helped to organize one of first 4-H clubs in my state, I congratulate you on your theme for this year, "Better Living for a Better World". May that theme become increasingly significant during your 4-H club week, March 5-13, and throughout the year.

The things you grow and the jobs you do in "Learning by doing" all add u to more skilled farmers, better homemakers, more useful citizens, and more ab leaders. These, in breif, are what make for better living and a better World.

213194

THE 4-H CLUBS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHAT ARE THEY ?

The 4-H clubs are organised groups of young people who are engaged in farming, homemaking, or community activities under the guidance of co-operative extension workers and local volunteer leaders trained by them.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 years who agree to learn to do by doing may enrol. The group elects its own officers, plans and conducts programs based on the deeds and interests of the young people, holds regular meetings, and takes part in community activities. There are 4-H clubs in practically all countries of every state, and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

4-H Club work is a part of the national system of co-operative extension work in agriculture and homemaking, in which the United States Department of Agriculture, the the State land-grant colleges, and the counties participate.

4-H has helped to develop 10,000,000 young citizens since its beginning. The programme is helping to increse farm incomes, improve standards of living, increase the satisfactions from community life and prepare young people for the world ahead.

OBJECTIVES

The distinctive educational objectives in 4-H club work are; HEAD-To instil in the minds of rural young people an intelligent under-standing and appreciation of nature and the environment in which they live. To teach young people the value of research and to develop in them a scientific attitude towards the problems of the farm and home. HEART-To train rural young people in co-operative action to the end that they may increase their accomplishments and through associated efforts better assist in solving rural problems. To help rural young people to develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship, and a sense of responsibility for their attainment.

HANDS-To afford rural young people an opportunity to 'learn by doing' through conducting certain farm or home enterprises and demonstrating to others what they have learned

HEALTH-To develop in rural young people habits of healthful living, to provide them with information and direction in the intelligent use of leisure, and to arouse in them worthy ambitions and a desire to continue to learn, that they may live fuller and richer lives.

TEN 4-H GUIDE POSTS

These guideposts are used by co-operative extension workers and local leaders to aid 4-H members in analyzing their own situations, needs, and interests so they may build programs that will help to prepare them for citizenship, physically, mentally, and spiritually by 1. Developing talents for greater usefulness. 2. Joining with friends for work, fun, and fellowship. 3. Learning to live in the changing world. 4. Choosing a way to earn a living. 5 Producing food and fiber for home and market. 6. Creating better homes for better living. 7. Conserving nature's resources for security and happiness. 8. Building health for a strong America. 9. Sharing responsibilities for community improvement. 10. Serving as citizens in maintaining world peace.

MEANING OF THE FOUR H's

The expression "4-H" used in connection with these clubs, typifies the training of head, heart, hands and health which the club programme provides. The national 4-H emblem is a four-leaf clover, with a letter 'H' on each leaf.

THE NATIONAL 4-H PLEDGE

I pledge

My Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to greater loyalty,
My Hands to larger service,
My Health to better living,
for my club,
my community &
my country.

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EDUCATION AND SCOUTING

BY SRI. G. NARAYANASWAMI AYYAR, B.A., L.T.,

Retired Head Master, Pachaiyappas College School & Ex-Chairman, N. M. B. S. L. Assn.

Time was when Education was purely literary all the world over, with the sole aim of equipping one with a fund of knowledge straining the memory instead of cultivating the mind, for merely passing Examinations. This is nothing but a mere worship of book learning, with little or no scope for cultivating the powers of observation, due to a confusion between Instruction and Education. A refreshing contrast to this is the cardinal principle behind Scouting, of studying the boy's natural bend of mind and encouraging him with suitable environments and opportunities *to educate himself instead of being instructed.*

Happily a change for the better has come over, and Education has come to be interpreted as the unfolding and development of the powers that lie latent in man. In this wider sense, it embraces the all-round development of the body, the mind and the morals. The aim of Education is to impart Culture and to secure progress for mankind, the prime factor being the building up of Character, distinguishing Man from the Brute creation. Studies are after all a means, and not an end. One may acquire Knowledge, but cannot apply it to practical purposes of life unless one has Wisdom. Nature is the only true and infallible source of Wisdom. Love of Nature will have to be assiduously cultivated from infancy itself. Wordsworth says :—

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give

Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

In Scouting we find an excellent corrective, if not a panacea, to the inevitably predominant bookishness of even modern schooling. Scouting is a system of all-round training and discipline in Character-building and Citizenship through games and all forms of manly recreation and occupation. Its strongest appeal is through Nature study and Woodcraft. Dr. Rusell, an Educationist of no mean repute, finds in Scout-craft an excellent device for supplementing the formal instruction of the schools, and giving boys opportunities to draw out their latent talents to the full in their own jolly, good way and do something useful for a definite purpose.

It is this touch of Romance about Scouting that attracts many a boy to it. This is fostered to no little extent by the Badge System. But the spirit of Adventure and Romance that permeates Scouting cannot have a full and free play in the class room. That Romance will fast away unless there be ample opportunities for camping, trekking, hiking, pioneering, etc., which give them a world of pleasure, quenching thier thirst for adventure. In camps there are tents to pitch, fires to make, food to cook, sometimes bushes to clear, tress to fell, bridges to improvise and a lot of other things to do with all their ingenuity and in good cheer for *common* benefit.

Here is the sublime solvent of all snobbish distinctions of birth, wealth or rank, class, colour or creed Here is the supreme opportunity for rounding off all angularities almost imperceptibly without much ado. Where else can we find a Good Samaritan if not in the Scout who, unasked, rushes into the house on fire, in the midst of the enveloping

flames, absolutely unmindful of his own life, in order to save the screaming souls from the jaws of death? Who else is a Good Samaritan if not the Scout who, unsolicited, plunges into the boisterous waters of the stormy sea to rescue the drowning man? Such selfless service to suffering humanity sublimates the baser elements in man, ennobles and elevates the soul and almost makes a ministering angel of him.

It is Scouting that can turn and has turned many a wild colt into a noble steed Again it is Scouting that can make and has made many an incorrigible, given up as hopeless in the class room, turn over a new leaf, sweet and fresh, nay more, and become a mighty moral force in Society. Shrewd observation, retentive memory, ready resourcefulness, powers of endurance, a high sense of honour and duty, love of truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the spirit of chivalry etc., can be cultivated effectively and efficently only through Scouting. How else can boys be drilled and disciplined into models of self-reliance, self-control, self-respect, self-knowledge and self-sacrifice, if not by Scouting? At the same time it should be distinctly borne in mind that all this is *possible only so long as the Scout rigidly adheres to his solemn promise and scrupulously honours the law with religious care, and is swayed by the spirit of Romance and Adventure.*

The two modern methods of Teaching—the Play Way of Montessori and the Individual training of the Dalton Plan—are distinctly discernible in the Game of Scouting and the Patrol System respectively. The development of Character, which is the crown and glory of life, and of a high ideal of Citizenship, commonly recognised as the prime aims of Education, can be best achieved, as has been demonstrated, by sincere Scouting, which has the same end in view. Education and Scouting are to go hand in hand and be inseparable partners in shaping the New Order of things and paving the way for World Federation and Universal Brotherhood.

Hence, let all boys drink deep at the Spa of the united waters of Education and Scouting, and, armed with the triple armour of Faith, Hope and Charity, go forth into the world to fight the battle of life, ready to breast the blows of circumstance, and to render selfless service to humanity, vindicating the ways of God to Man.

RAJPUTANA BOY SCOUTS ASSN.

Good Turn By Abu Road Scouts

On 30th Nov. 1949 the scouts of Railway Indian High School, Abu Road, while playing games, noticed blazes of fire in the direction of Luniapura village. They rushed to the spot and found some hay stocks on fire. They took measures against the spread of fire, which proved very handy, and helped the villagers in bringing the fire under control, thus saved the owenrs of hay-stacks from financial loss.

Life Saving by Scout Mohd Suleman

On 17th Nov., 1949 the boys of Govt. Betham High School, Kekri while playing football, heard some screaming noise. They looked about and coming to a well, saw that 3 lambs had fallen therein Scout Mohd. Suleman immediately got into the well and with the help of turbans with which he tied the lambs one by one, succeeded in saving their lives.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUB

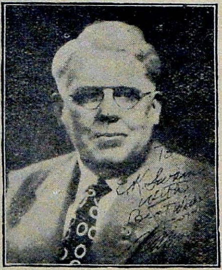
LIONISM

Lions Clubs are non-political, non-sectarian service organisations composed of the community's leading business and professional men. Membership is by invitation only.

The purpose of a Lions Club is more than goodfellowship and club social life, important though these are. It is to recognise community needs and develop means of meeting them, either through its own effort or in co-operation with other agencies. During the last fiscal year, the Lions Clubs successfully completed 101, 736 separate activities.

HISTORY & GROWTH

The history of Lionism dates back to 1914, when Melvin Jones conceived the idea of uniting, on abasis of UNSELFISH community service, business men's clubs in the United States having no other affiliation. This was a distinct departure from the practice of forming business men's organisations primarily for business purposes.



Mr. Melvin Jones,
Founder & Secretary General

The International Association of Lions clubs was formally founded in 1917, at an organization meeting in Chicago. Since then the expansion and consolidation of Lionism have continued steadily and at present there are 7725 Lions clubs almost all over the world. The International Association of Lions Clubs is the largest as well as the most active service club organisation in the world.

LIONS CLUBS OBJECTS

1 To create and foster a spirit of 'generous consideration' among the peoples of the world through a study of the problems of international relationships. 2 To promote the theory and practice of the principles of good government and good citizenship. 3. To take an active interest in the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of the community. 4. To unite the members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding. 5. To provide a forum for the full and free discussion of all matters of public interest partisan politics and sectarian religion alone is expected. 6 To encourage efficiency and promote high ethical standards in business and professions; provided that no club shall hold out as one of its objects financial benefits to its members.

TYPICAL LION CLUB ACTIVITIES

The greatest field of Lions endeavour is inconnection with Community Betterment, Health and Welfare, and Boys & Girls. In no less than 44,696 instances, Lions Clubs last year carried out projects making their communities more attractive, more active commercially, better known and better in which to live. Typical of Lions club activities on behalf of the community and its citizens are (to cite only a few of thousands).

Promotion of better roads, air ports and transportation facilities; City Beautiful, gardening and remodelling contests; clean-up, paint-up campaigns; school modernization; educational improvements; students contests; children's safety; installation of play grounds, recreational centers and community buildings; encouragement of

school and municipal bands, dramatic classes, art contests and other cultural activities; obtaining new industries and commercial establishments for the town.

In the Welfare field, Lions Clubs have been instrumental in building and/or equipping many hospitals, wards, and clinic; securing iron lungs, X-ray equipment, eye examination apparatus, etc., locating physicians in towns and areas needing them; improving public health departments; furnishing aid for needy persons, orphans, the aged, ill and blind.

Lions clubs in agricultural communities co-operate intensely with farm population to obtain maximum agricultural development, more efficient marketing facilities and better living conditions. They annually sponsor many County Fairs: harvest festivals; horse, livestock, poultry and home gardening shows; home canning campaigns and food conservation, and also work closely with County Agents, 4-H clubs, Granges and other farm bodies

Furthermore, Lions have always assisted notably in all humanitarian causes such as relief stricken communities or areas, as well as in support of such organizations as the Red Cross, March-of-Dimes, Boy Scouts Campfire Girls and innumerable others. They have always co-operated fully in every Government undertaking of national interest.

During the Word War II Lions clubs served tirelessly on the Home Front. They assisted the Armed Forces by every possible means and proved a powerful element in the United Nation's drive for Victory. Lions International has received numerous official citatations from the United States and other Governments, in recognition and appreciation of the work of Lions clubs in their respective country.

Since the war, the Lions have been especially prominent in the promotion of international friendship and co-operation, with a view to achieve lasting world peace as the only possible foundation for a happier future.

Lions International is working closely with the United Nations. It participated in the San Francisco Conference in 1945 in a consultative capacity to the U. S. Delegation; it had representatives at the Paris Peace conference in 1946, and at numerous subsequent United Nations meetings in Lake Success and Flushing, N. Y., and in Paris 1948. Lions International also occupies a consulatative status in the Ecnomic and Social Council of the U. N.

THE LION 'A MAGAZINE FOR LIONS'

The official pnblication of the International Association of Lions Clubs is THE LION, issued monthly and has a circulation of 365,000 copies throughout the English-speaking countries in Lionism.

Lions Slogan: L'BERTY INTELLIGENCE OUR NATION'S SAFETY.

ACTIVE ROVER CREWS

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Scout Association, has seven active Rover Crews. Under the leadership of their enthusiastic District Scout Commissioner, Mr. C. G Rees, the crews are rendering useful service to the Public. We wish them all success in ther work.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, in a message addressed to Dr. Jivaraj N. Metha, Minister for public works, Government of Bombay and the President of the Indian Conference of Social Work on the occasion of the Observance of "Social Welfare Day", observed all over India, on the 20th February, stated that "Occasional celebrations such as this are necessary to demonstrate that social welfare work is the patriotic duty of every citizen who wishes to bring a little sun-shine into the lives of common people around him It is particularly the privilege and the duty of the more fortunately placed among us. May the spirit of service and social progress ever remain active and Vital with us so that general well being and happiness of our people may be secured."

In the City of Madras, the Importance of Social Welfare Work was emphasised by Her

Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla

Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar presiding over the annual Meeting of the Madras Provincial Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. Her Highness said that the conference sought to discuss and devise methods of directing social welfare activities in the state on proper lines. Social welfare work was vast and varied. Although the Welfare of the State was the primary responsibility of the Government, it was eqnally the responsibility of the people also to do their best to ameliorate the distress of their less fortunate fellow citizens.

Then the deep, devoted and disinterested General Secretary, Mrs. M. N. Culbwalla, M.B.E., M L C., presented the annual report of the conference for the year 1949 This was followed by the election of Office bearers for year 1950. The business session of the conference closed with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. E. K. Swamy.

Addressing the public the same evening Dr. P. V. Cherian, Mayor of Madras traced the history of the slums in Madras city and pointed out that the number of slums in 1933 was 189 with 15,942 houses and the present number was 231 with over 35,000 houses. In 17 years, 42 new slums had come into existence and some had increased in size. Of these, about 40 were corporation slums and those of the Government about 35, and those belonging to private owners 154. As regards the Corporation slums, 12 had been improved and 27 were partially improved and three were yet to be taken on hand for improvement work. The first step was to see that no additional slums came into existence.

Something should be done to stop the influx of unnecessary population into the City, and only those that had legitimate jobs in the City should be allowed to come in. For this purpose, the Mayor said he had written to Government for a high level conference to consider the steps to be taken.

Able-bodled beggars, and others should not be allowed to come into the City. The next step was to teach the people sanitary ways of living. And here social workers had a vast field for work. No Corporation in the world could undertake this work single handed without the cooperation of all social service organisations. The cost of building construction being high it would be impossible to find the necessary funds for putting up-to-date buildings for all the slums, and that would take a very long time. The Government when approached, gave him the stereotyped reply that no funds were available. There were also not many philanthropic people in the City who could come to the aid of the Coporation in this work. Therefore "we are almost stranded for want of funds" Yet social service workers could start night schools in these slums and infuse a sanitary or hygienic conscience in the people. Over night, dust bins were removed, flattened, and used as roofing sheets. Unless the people were educated properly any amount of work would not succeed. They, in this count y had a lot to learn from the English people in this matter. Storeyed buildings were absolutely unsuited to the slum dwellers. The City Improvement Trust was committing the greatest mistake in trying to adopt western standards for slum buildings here and for tenements. What was required was small houses with some open space and a garden behind.

The Mayor, therefore appealed to social service workers to go to the slums, contact the people and teach them the proper ways of hygienic living. If this problem of slums was not tackled early, there was danger ahead. Slowly they would come to realise their own importance and organise movements like labour movements. It would be possible for them to paralyse all activity in urban areas. Therefore he stressed the importance of slum clearance work.

Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla proposed a vote of thanks.

SCOUTING

NEED FOR POPULARIZATION

If there had been one commissioner who had correctly caught the threads of Scouting enthusiastically & earnestly with a good scout spirit & that too within a short period of less than a decade, it is Lt. Col. V. K. Sundaram, M.C., M.B.B.S., (Madras) D M.R.T., (Edin), Headquarters Commissioner, Mysore Boy Scouts Association, Bangalore.

Lt. Col. Sundaram, who won the Military Cross for couspicuons gallantry in World War II returned to India in November last after an extensive tour of U. K. Europe, Canada and America during which he represented India in a number of Scout Jamborees and meets in various countries On arrival at Madras he was received at the station by Mr. E. K. Swamy, his host & many leading scouters of the city.

Lt. Col. V. K. Sundaram

Addressing the members of the M. & S. M. Rly. Boy Scouts Association, and the public at Perambur, he said that the scout movement could play an important part in preparing the youth of India for discharging properly their responsibilities as citizens of a free Nation.

The scout movement had taken a deep root in all the countries which he had visited, Lt. Col. Sundaram said. The people of these countries realised the value of scouting in preparing their youth for the tasks of the future. The factor which was mainliy responsible for the steady growth of scouting in the West was the sustained interest which parents, especially mothers, took in the movement. If scouting was to make rapid headway in India, Lt.-Col. Sundaram emphasised, a concerted attempt must be made to bring home to parents the undoubted benefits which their

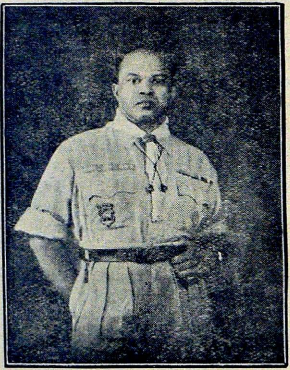
children would derive by joining the movement.

Mr. A. S. Venkateswaralu, Secretary of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

A Notable Award

The highly commendable highest Scout decoration, the Silver Wolf, was awarded by Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout, to Col. C. P. Jayawardana, O.B.E., E.D., in recognition of his most excellent services to Scouting in Ceylon.

The Scouts of Ceylon can legitimately be proud of their Chief Commissioner, Col.



Col. C. P. Jayawardana

Jayawardana, a worker of workers, the cynosure of Ceylon. He is a model among commissioners. It can be put down very easily by those in the know of things that he is second to none in his earnestness and enthusiasm in Scouting. Our warm felicitations go to him.

Training

It is only by the training of scouters that we can hope to promulgate the right aims, principles & methods of Scouting is a fact well known to many. But how many avail of the best training, particularly the Wood Badge course is a matter for consideration. The Wood Badge training, the object of which is to demonstrate in as practical a way as possible the aims, principles and methods of Scouting, has consideraly added to the development of Scouting.

We are happy to record that Mr. A. J. Thirunavukkarasu, Scout Master, 20th G. T. Group, North Madras Scouts Local Association, who underwent the wood badge (Part II) practical training at the International training Centre, Gilwell Park, London, under the able & inspiring leadership of Mr. John Thurman, Camp Chief, has successfully completed the Scout Wood Badge. We heartily congratulate him.

Girl Guides Association

On the 8th Feb., '50, the Girl Guides held their Annual Rally under the presidentship of Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar. With the Hon'ble Mr. Madhva Menon, Minister of Education, in the chair, the Blue Birds held a rally on the 28th Feb., '50.

A Good Work

The M. & S. M. Rly. Boy Scouts & Girl Guides Association has completed the fourteenth year of good record of active scout work inspite of many handicaps.

Their fine work is a matter of great appreciation. All credit goes to their young, enthusiastic & efficient secretary Mr. A. S. Venkateswaralu. Well done. Keep it going.

YOUTH WELFARE

BY SRI V. S. RATNASABHAPATHY, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

The Hope of the World

It has been always pointed out by great thinkers and leaders that Youth is the hope of the future and that any measure that is to be taken to establish the affairs of the world on a progressive and peaceful basis depended on the manner in which the training and the welfare of the youths are organised.

It has been pointed out from time to time that "Youth will reshape the World". At every stage therefore we are reminded of the importance of the proper and correct type of guidance and help that should be given to the young people so that they can in their time play their part as men and women in the most noble manner possible.

This aspect has been recognised by all ctions of the public whether they belong to ligious schools of thought, political, social educational. It is the recognition of this pect that is responsible for the formation of uth organisations by various leaders whether is the Young Men's Christian Association, ung Women's Christian Association, the ung Men's India Association, the Scout vement, the Girl Guide Movement, the th Clubs, the Church Lads Brigade and certain narrow ways the Hitler Youth ement, the Balilla Movement of Italy and like etc. etc. the main idea being the type en and women that each leader wanted oduce might be possible and we may say very great extent these organisations have eeded in producing such men and women ugh their own organisations.

h type wanted :— This takes us to the point that what is the type of men and nen needed for the progress of a country and particularly our own Motherland India. By a study of these movements it will be realised that each aimed at an object peculiar to its own with the result that most of them have been able only to give a narrrow and limited scope for the development of the young.

What we need to do therefore today in our country is not to repeat the mistakes committed but to undertake our work on a broad basis so that all distinction of caste, creed, class etc. etc. may be completely eliminated.

A survey of the conditions that exist in India will show to us that are many difficulties to be overcome, many ills to be removed in order to build up a society, which is worthy of our country, conducive to the welbeing of every individual.

The Problem :— It will be seen therefore that the problem is immense and a very very difficult one to tackle though it must, be if we must take a forward step. If this matter is not tackled now, we would have lost a big opportunity and hence the imperative necessity to do something immediately.

Even among the young people there are many many types having distinct characters different from each other requiring suitable treatment not necessarily the same type but different types peculiar to the respective sections though in the 'Kingdom of Youth' there is no distinction or difference between them fundamentally Circumstances, conditions peculiar to people and places may warrant different methods being adopted.

The First Step :— As a first step we should take up the broad lines of work and bring its beneficient influence to bear upon every type of youth in the country. The youth

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as such has his environment and home, his school or college and his leisure time occupation outside these two sphere.

Cooperation between all these three agencies should be established so that what is done in one sphere may not be undone in another sphere. Often we are informed of parental cooperation, the educational system being made a most suitable system and leisure time occupation being a complimentary type of training and education, to those that are given in the other institutions assuming of course that we regard the home as also an institution.

The welfare of the young people can only be possible if all the three agencies cooperate and compliment each other.

The Scout Training :— So far as I am aware, as I have been closely associated with the scout organisation for over 25 years, there is no other youth movement than the scout movement that can help the youths to get the proper training based on the psychology of the individual at his different age stage.

The scout movement has a broad classification of 3 stages, the cub stage between the age of 6 and 11, the scout stage between the age of 12 and 18 and Rover stage 18 and above. Similar for the girls.

A comprehensive scheme is worked out to provide facilities based on methods which take into consideration the requirements of the individual on a study of the individual boy or girl and understanding his or her potential qualities that are latent.

It may be said that the training imparted is made effective by relating the individual's life with his environments and inculcating in him a spirit of service even from the very beginning ultimately thereby, a citizen who is happy, healthy and helpful may be produced.

I shall not at this stage go into details of scout training. Suffice to say that it is one of the best, if not the best scheme of training for the young though the scheme is not yet fully exploited for the benefit of the youths of our country.

Unity of Scout Associations :— Now that the Unity of Scout Associations has been almost achieved and that therefore the rivalry has been ended, there is greater scope for the scout organisation playing a very important roll in the training of the youth of the country. It is not only an organisation that fosters a spirit of fellow feeling among the countrymen but also develops a spirit of International Brotherhood which is far more important at this juncture of the Wolrd's history especially now that we have become a Democratic Sovereign Republic.

Our Need:— what we need today therefor is not ideas, not methods, not training scheme but proper **leaders of youth movement**. We need to develop this aspect immediatel before we can undertake work for the youth We have often been told that there is not dis cipline among youths of the present day. depends on the elders. The youth very of takes the lead from the elders, and the respo sibility of setting the example has not be sufficiently realised by the elders of today.

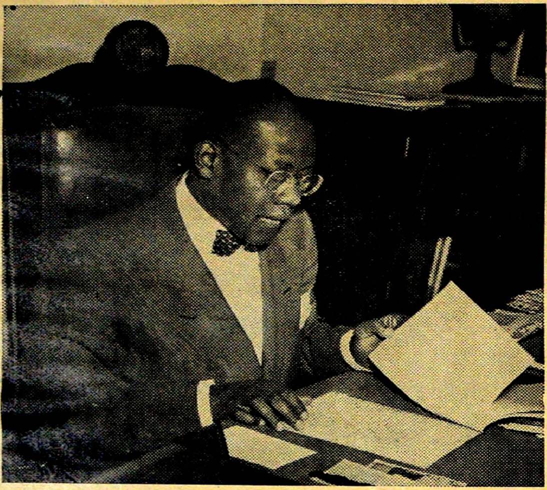
If we can get adequate number of youth l ders who know their job thoroughly well a who can be entrusted with this work our p lem is solved. There should be a Cen Organisation in the country that will devot time entirely for training youth leaders whe it is the type of scout leader or not, it doe much matter, but we need certainly a ver ge number of leaders and youth workers. this, and if we shape our work on scout it ought not to be difficult to make a begi in the right direction.

Such centres there should be created in tes, might be on a regional basis taking account the different Indian languages i various regions which is the only wa which we can reach youths in our many ges.

THIS IS OUR POWER — UNESCO

ere are several kinds of power. There is power of the soldier, based upon fear and naked force. There is the power of the eman, based upon a combination of force law, of fear and justice. There is the r of the -doctor, d upon natural ions and nal dre- There is power of propagan- based skill in ising and ipulating ions over h man's oning mi- has no y.

Finally, e is the er of wis- or truth which siders that way to l men is to w where y should and to tell m explai- g to them f they were ional bein- why it is right way. This is the power of Socrates, d his enemies feared it so that they conde- ned him to death, but this did not end his wer. It is the power of every wise teacher. is also the power of the honest scientist and of the sincere artist or writer. It is the power which Unesco is trying to mobilize for peace through science, education and culture.



Joseph D. Charles, Haitian Ambassador to the United States and Haitian representative on the Council of the Organization of American States, (October 5, 1949) was named president of the Council, ad interim, succeeding Enrique V. Corominas of Argentina. In his new post, Ambassador Charles will direct the proceedings of the International Forum of the 21 American Republics, which has its headquarters at the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C. The Haitian envoy is also head of his country's delegation to the United Nations and is a distinguished international jurist. (USIS)

Never in human history, however, had they been institutionalized on an international scale until Unesco was created. Unesco is the first secular and international organization created for the sole purpose of implementing man's moral aspirations. To become the official conscience of mankind, only one thing is needed: that the Organization shall, at all times and in the face of all difficulties or temptations, conduct its business in strict accordance with its own ideals. If it does that then the question about Unesco's power and authority answers itself. Unesco has the authority of the human conscience. It has the power over men of their own consciences — no more and no less.

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FIFTH ANNUAL FORUM

Twenty-five high school students from 16 Middle East and Southeast Asia countries attended the Fifth Annual Forum for High Schools sponsored by the *New York Herald Tribune*, a leading daily newspaper. The forum opened in New York City on March 4, 1950.

The Forum delegates visited various United States cities on a tour designed to give the students first hand knowledge of their host country.

The photograph shows a group of students leaving the Capital, Washington. India was represented by Miss Usha Roy of Lucknow and Master Balakrishnan Nair of Trivandum. (USIS)

Printed by Mr. V. Ramachandran at the Indian Press, 186, Mint Street, Madras, for the 20th Group. Hony. Editor & Publisher, Mr. E. K. Swamy, D. Com., F. C. I. (Birm.) A. B. I., A. I. R. A., (Lond.) 20, Kondaliyer St., Madras, 1.